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### TIME TABLE.

| WEEK DAYS.                                   |  |
|----------------------------------------------|--|
| 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes      |  |
| 8.00 " 10.00 " " 10 "                        |  |
| 10.00 " 11.00 " " 10 "                       |  |
| 11.30 " 12.45 p.m. " 10 "                    |  |
| 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " 10 "                    |  |
| 1.15 " 2.15 " " 10 "                         |  |
| 2.15 " 3.15 " " 10 "                         |  |
| 3.15 " 4.00 " " 10 "                         |  |
| 4.00 " 5.00 " " 10 "                         |  |
| 5.00 " 6.00 " " 10 "                         |  |
| Night Cars.                                  |  |
| 6.50 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. 2.30 to 11.00 p.m.   |  |
| Every Half-Hour.                             |  |
| 11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour. |  |

### SUNDAY.

|                             |    |               |                  |
|-----------------------------|----|---------------|------------------|
| 8.00                        | "  | to 10.30 a.m. | Every 15 minutes |
| 10.30                       | "  | to 11.00      | " 10 "           |
| 11.30                       | "  | to 12.00 noon | " 15 "           |
| 12.00 noon                  | o  | 1.00 p.m.     | " 10 "           |
| 1.00 p.m.                   | to | 5.30          | " 15 "           |
| 5.30                        | "  | to 6.00       | " 10 "           |
| 6.30                        | "  | to 8.30       | " 15 "           |
| 8.30                        | "  | to 9.0        | " 10 "           |
| NIGHT CARS as on Week Days. |    |               |                  |



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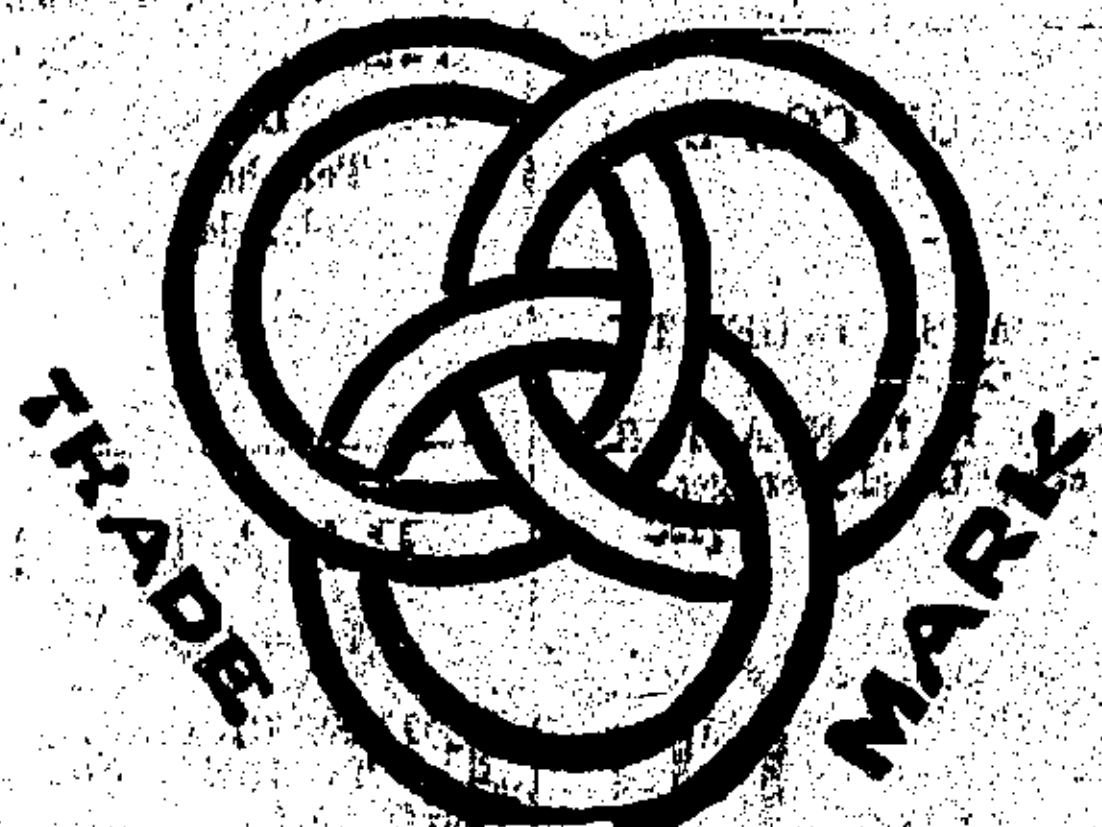
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## BAGHDAD CITY OF CALIPHES.

(By "MUSAFAH.")

Could Haroun-ar-Rashid have returned  
at any time during the past two hundred  
and seventy-nine years to walk about  
Baghdad in disguise, seeking information  
as to the welfare of his people as was  
his wont, he would have returned to weep  
at home, for the hand of the oppressor  
was heavy upon them, and poverty and  
misery had assailed his throne.

But could he return to-day to see the  
British flag, that emblem of justice and  
liberty, flying over his city, he would re-  
joice to know that his people were once  
more in good hands.

The name of Baghdad calls up in one's  
mind a vague remembrance of the thou-  
sand and one tales of the "Arabian  
Nights' Entertainment," glimpses of  
gold and jewels, visions of gem and  
magic carpets. But the traveller entering  
the city to-day finds these visions but a  
delusion, and a smart, for to-day, alas,  
decay and ruin reign supreme, since the  
motives never seem to have known that  
secret of clay and bitumen of which  
Ctesiphon was built. Thus, while the  
great Arch of Chosroes still stands, build-  
ings of much later construction in Bagh-  
dad have fallen into decay.

Founded by Caliph el Mansur in 762  
A.D. Baghdad remained for nearly 500  
years the principal seat of learning,  
trade, and art in the East, and in 754  
A.D. Haroun-ar-Rashid initiated the  
scheme for rendering Baghdad the capital  
of the world.

The Turks, however, turned the Univer-  
sity founded by Haroun-ar-Rashid into the  
Custom-house through which for many  
years past all goods from abroad have en-  
tered the city.

Last Sunday was not the first time that  
Baghdad has been taken by force of arms,  
for in A.D. 1258 Hulaaku Khan took it  
with his wild Mongol hosts; when in A.D.  
1400 it fell to the Turkomans, under  
Tamerlane; again seventeen years later  
the Turkomans, besieged it, this time  
under Kera Yusuf. The Turkomans  
were driven out by Uzun Kasim in A.D.  
1477, who was in turn driven out by Shah  
Isma'il I. 1516. Sultan Suleiman I. of  
Turkey was the next aggressor; he took  
the city in 1544, but in 1602 it reverted  
to Persia by the conquest of Shah Abbas  
the Great, but since 1638 when Murad  
IV. regained it Baghdad has been nomi-  
nally under the jurisdiction of the Ottoman  
Sultans until the British took it on Sun-  
day last.

Baghdad as it exists to-day is a city of  
narrow alleys and shady bazaars, of tiled  
mosques, tall minarets, and crumbling  
houses surrounded by groves of date  
palms and orange trees.

The population to-day is probably about  
150,000 persons, of whom at least 50,000  
are Jews, but Arabs, Persians, Turks,  
Kurds, and Christians of many  
are daily to be met in the bazaars.

Baghdad is built on both sides of the  
Tigris, which is here some 300 yards in  
width. The two sides of the city are  
joined by a bridge of boats.

The Baghdad bazaars are miles of great  
covered arcades, arches, and domes under  
which the trade of the city is carried on.

Some of these bazaars are new and in  
tolerably good repair, others are begrimed  
with the dust of ages, while others again  
never boasted a roofing of brick at all,  
and are dependent for a shade upon a  
covering of mats and palm fronds sup-  
ported on the trunks of date trees. As in  
nearly all Oriental cities, each trade has  
its own bazaar, the largest and best of  
which are given up to the vendors of  
manufactured goods—largely European  
and Indian—and the sellers of old wares,  
second-hand clothes, and crockery.

To sit in the bazaar and watch the  
people passing is very interesting, for here  
one sees the rich town merchants in long  
garments of silk, hair combed by their  
servants or camelliers and the folds of the  
sleeves, or sleekness of cheek, which is so  
typical in this part of the East. Seyeds  
and mullahs, with proud, uncluttered fea-  
tures and pale faces, robed in silks, wear-  
ing turbans of neatly folded white, green,  
or dark blue muslin, turban ornaments in  
brocade and gold lace, with jingling  
swords and spurs (though, perhaps, these  
don't have quite so much swagger to-day);  
rough kurran mullahs or porters, carry-  
ing heavy cases; half-nude, laughing  
street urchins, native Christians in white  
suits and red fezzes or dressed like Arabs;  
African negroes, Jews, and Armenians.  
Arabs from the desert with soiled linen  
and faded brown or brown and white  
striped abbas made of camel's hair, their  
heads covered with twisted kfiyehs, held  
in place by rolls of black camel's hair;  
beggars in rags, often blind; donkeys  
driven along with loud cries, bearing on  
their backs the freshly-filled skins of  
Tigris water; Arab Sheikhs on lovely Arab  
mares, gay with bright studs with silver  
mounted on gaudy saddles; their belts full  
of arms; hawkers vending all kinds of  
wares—all going to and fro, screaming,  
laughing, yelling, and quarrelling. And  
seen against a background of box-like  
shops, gorgeous with brilliant goods, the  
bazaar is a sight indeed.

Then there comes a long caravan of  
lumbering camels, grunting under their  
heavy loads, drawing the din with the  
clanging of great bells, along with half-  
hidden in the trappings of wool and shawls  
and tiny mirrors, round their necks.  
A string of Persian pilgrims, mounted on  
sturdy ponies, followed by mules bearing  
kajavahs in which are veiled women, all  
intent on visiting the sacred shrine of  
Hussein at Kerbala and that of Ali at  
Nejef.

The climate is as a rule healthy, but in  
a cool summer typhoid generally breaks  
out, and many people die. The writer re-  
members one such summer when in less  
than a week the little British colony lost  
seven of its members from typhoid. The  
fact that there is no system of drainage  
is a miracle, for there is no system of drain-  
age of any kind. All the refuse from  
each house runs down into a huge hole dug  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CHINA AND AMERICA.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMERICAN  
TRADE COMMISSION

The American Trade Commission was  
received in audience by the President of  
China at Peking recently. In welcoming  
the Commission, the President said that  
America and China were two countries  
destined to work in co-operation.  
Their respective positions in the Western  
and the Eastern hemispheres—bounding  
as they do the Pacific Ocean—the main  
characteristics and aspirations and ideals  
of the people of the two countries and  
their system of government were the same.  
The two countries, however, differed in  
one vital and material respect. America  
was a rich, perhaps the richest, country  
in the world, whereas China was a poor  
country although her potential wealth was  
great. For this reason, China welcomed  
American experience and capital for the  
development of her resources, and it was  
to be hoped that the visit of the Com-  
mission would be followed by an increased  
activity in this direction. The President  
added that the linking of the two countries  
by the great Ocean was symbolic of their  
unity of aim and mission in the world.  
America and China are the two Pacific  
powers in which the people are truly  
sovereign, and since democracy makes for  
peace and international righteousness, the  
world-aim of the two countries is iden-  
tical. Together, they will be a force  
working for the advance of civilisation  
and the good of mankind.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND  
THE WAR.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Taylor and Mr.  
J. McDowell have left Shanghai for  
Home to offer their services to the  
Government.

## INDIA TO PERSIA.

An important stage in the development  
of India's communications with Persia  
was reached a few weeks ago—the arrival  
of the first train at Dalbandin, to which  
post on the Seistan trade route the rail-  
way from Quetta was recently completed.  
Dalbandin is 201 miles from Quetta; by  
the old trade route, the distance being  
shorter by railway. The railway as far  
as Ushiki was opened for traffic in 1905.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

The following will parade in uniform  
with rifles at Central Station at  
5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, March 27th.  
Exemption may be given by the Chief  
Inspector (Musketry) only. Medical  
exempts must attend:—  
Sergeant 687 Packham, P. 688 Ray,  
Luck, 706 K. Mohamed, 691 Usuf,  
816 Bandran, 524 Remedios, 584,  
Castillo, 534 Lorenciano, 550 Re-  
medios, 760 Beltran, 78 Im Ping  
Cleung, 67 Ko Shiu Kau, 49 Chan  
Tak, 52 James Lau, 25 Li King Po,  
121 Man Tai Cheung, 638 White,  
670 Hobbs, 714 Hunter, 754 Mutton,  
735 Spaulding, 808 Omar, 687  
Hamed, 818 Rahumed, 112 Ng Chai  
Ng, 21 Tam Chiu Wing, 86 Yeung  
Man Yuk, 185 Lam Kin Ting, 210  
Pang, 243 Loong, 189 Yeung, Wing  
Ching, 243 Li Shui Ling, 245 Lam  
King Tong, 118 Au Wing Sui, 195  
Lai Dun Foo, 244 Chan Chun.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,  
D.S.P. (B.)  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1917.

In the compound and bricked over, there  
it stays until it overflows, when it is  
carried away in skin bags and thrown out-  
side the city wall. Thus, the whole city  
stands on one huge reeking cesspool. The  
winters are beautiful, with clear, cold,  
bright days, but rarely snow. In sum-  
mer the average heat is about 115 in the  
shade, when everybody lives in cellar-like  
underground chambers, called "sardabs," be-  
tween the hours of sunrise and sunset,  
while from sunset to sunrise all live and  
sleep on the flat roof.

In writing of Baghdad one must not  
forget to mention the Baghdad boil or buba-  
tion from which nearly everyone, native  
or European, suffers. These are male  
and female and last exactly a year; the  
writer who only gets one in a year, but  
though a nuisance is not very painful,  
but if one gets the female kind one gets  
dozens of small and very painful boils.

Europeans are generally affected upon  
the arms or legs, but one sees many na-  
tives with terrible facial disfigurements  
from these, date marks, which leave large  
holes as a rule, often eating away half  
the nose.

One of the prettiest sights in the East  
is a native Christian wedding in Bagh-  
dad, when all the women and girls deck  
themselves out in silk chadors of all the  
colours of the rainbow.

To see some hundreds of these beauti-  
fully coloured cloaks, together flashing in  
the brilliant sunlight, looking like so  
many radiant butterflies, is a scene of  
indescribable beauty.

The streets of Baghdad are so narrow  
that there is only room for one carriage  
at a time and if two meet one must back  
fill a close street is reached; there is not  
room enough to turn in the Tigris, the  
water is brought from the Tigris by sa-  
kas or water carriers in goat skins to the  
houses. The scene at the river side would  
be amusing if one had not to drink the  
water thus supplied. Here one sees hun-  
dreds of boys bathing; men scrubbing  
mules, donkeys, and horses, often with  
most horrible sore backs; women washing  
clothes, cleaning tripe, etc., etc.; and  
just beside and below them are the sa-  
kas, catching all the filthy water to carry  
round and sell as pure Tigris water, of  
which it is said in a native proverb, "If a  
man drinks once he will want to return  
and drink seven times."

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

Spr. H. J. Rowe having joined is allotted  
Corps No. 2,061 and posted to En-  
gineer Company.

LEAVE.

(a) The undermentioned are granted leave  
for the duration of the war with  
effect from the dates mentioned:—  
Lieutenant L. N. Murphy from 19. 3. 17.  
No. 892 Sergt. H. F. Haines from 1. 4.  
17.

No. 1,864 Pte. P. W. A. Wilkie from 23. 3.  
17.

No. 2,014 Spr. W. Smith from 23. 3.  
17.

(b) Captain E. D. C. Wolfe is granted  
14 days' leave from 23. 3. 17.

No. 1,066 Pte. J. H. Taggart is granted  
1 month's leave from 21. 3. 17.

No. 1,080 Spr. V. Findlay Smith is  
granted 1 month's leave from 20. 3.  
17.

No. 2,032 Pte. L. D. McNicoll is granted  
3 months' leave from 20. 3. 17.

TRANSFERRED.

No. 1,218 Pte. A. Forbes is transferred  
from Signalling Section to Artillery  
Battery, dated 23. 3. 17.

No. 1,390 Pte. A. W. J. Simmons is trans-  
ferred from Civil Service Company  
to Engineer Company, dated 23. 3. 17.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS OR ARMS.

All rifles and bayonets will be inspected  
between the 2nd and 9th of April and  
must reach Headquarters and be re-  
moved on the following dates:—

To be at To be  
Hqrs. removed.  
Arty. Battery 30th March 3rd April.

Belchers 6th Sec. 2nd April 4th April.  
Centre Sec. M. G. Coy. 2nd 4th "

Left Sec. M. G. Coy. 2nd 4th "

Right Sec. M. G. Coy. 3rd 5th "

Engineer Company 3rd 5th "

Engineer Company 4th 6th "

Signalling Section 4th 6th "

Scouts Company 5th 7th "

O. C. Units will make the necessary  
arrangements so that rifle and bay-  
onets are available for details on  
duty.

PARADES.

Sunday, 25th instant.  
8 a.m. Scouts Company and all mem-  
bers of Artillery Battery, Left, Centre  
Right Sections M. G. Co. Civil  
Service Company and Signalling Sec.  
who did not fire on 11th instant, on  
Praya, just east of Blake Pier, and  
proceed by launch to Kowloon City  
Range for Field Firing. Dress: Drill  
Order. (Helmets) with bayonet,  
waterbottle (filled) two pouches, and  
30 rounds ball ammunition. On com-  
pletion of practice each unit will  
return the empty cartridge cases and  
draw the equivalent number of live  
rounds.

10 a.m. Belchers 6th Section as above.  
Monday, 26th instant.

5.15 p.m. Left, Centre and Right Sec-  
tions M. G. Co. Scouts Company,  
Civil Service Company and Signalling  
Section at Headquarters under  
unit Commanders.

1.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on  
Edgumbe, Grimes, Edgumbe, Cornhill,  
Batteries.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. class, No. 1, at  
Belchers Battery.

Tuesday, 27th instant.

7.30 p.m. Belchers 6th Section at Bel-  
chers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at  
Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery and Bel-  
chers 6th Section at Volunteer Head-  
quarters for lecture by Lieut.-Colonel  
L. B. P. Currie, General Staff.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" &  
"B" classes at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers  
Battery.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. class No. 2 at  
Belchers Battery.

Wednesday, 28th instant.

5.10 p.m. Adjutant's Parade on Polo  
Ground, Left, Centre, and Right  
Sections M. G. Co. Scouts Company  
and Civil Service Company outside  
Courts of Justice and proceed by car  
to Polo Ground. Senior Officers need  
not attend.

Thursday, 29th instant.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. class No. 1, at  
Belchers Battery.

Friday, 30th instant.

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section at Bel-  
chers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Bayonet Training class at  
Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey  
Club Stables.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Head-  
quarters. C. S. M. Mitchell, Capt.  
Grimes and Edgumbe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" &  
"B" classes at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers  
Battery.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. class No. 2, at  
Belchers Battery.

On duty 1st April Centre Section M. G.  
Co.

On duty 2nd April Right Section M. G.  
Co.

On duty 3rd April Scouts Company.

On duty 4th April Scouts Company.

On duty 5th April Civil Service Com-  
pany.

On duty 6th April Centre Section M. G.  
Co.

On duty 7th April Right Section M. G.  
Co.

On duty 8th April from 1st to 7th April  
Lieut. Lindell.

Adjutant: H. K. V. Corps.  
Hongkong, March 23rd, 1917.

NOTICES.

The undermentioned members will repre-  
sent the Corps versus The Naval  
Dockyard on Sunday, 1st April, at  
2.30 p.m. at Tai Hang Range:—  
C.S.M. G. Duncan, Sergt. O. E. Frith,  
Sergt. V. Sorby, Sergt. B. W. Brad-  
bury, Sergt. E. Haines, O. H. Green,  
Sergt. M. Manuk and Corp. A. Martin.  
Reserves: Corp. K. Nor-  
they and Edmonds.

(b) SERGEANTS MEETING.

A Meeting of the members of the Ser-  
geants Mess will be held in the Mess  
Room on Monday 26th instant at 6.45  
p.m.

## HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WHEATMAN, O.C., H.K.V.C.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday,  
25th March, to the morning of Sun-  
day, 1st April:—  
Orderly Officer: Lieut. C. H. K.V.C.  
Next for duty—H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST MARCH.

Monday, 26th inst.:—  
Sergeants will attend a class of in-  
struction in Bayonet Fighting at  
Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress:  
Drill order. Every Sergeant must  
attend this class.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5  
p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Oxberry.  
Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: "A" and "B"  
Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at  
5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor  
Lieut. Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean  
fatigue.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington  
Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor  
Sgt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 27th inst.:—  
A and "B" Cos. on the road out-  
side the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kow-  
loon and Taihook Sections on the Polo  
Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill  
order.

Wednesday, 28th inst.:—  
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5  
p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Oxberry.  
Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Sections: "A" Class, at  
Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.  
under Signalling Instructor Lieut. Cpl.  
G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters  
at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 29th inst.:—  
Sergeants will attend a class of in-  
struction in Bayonet Fighting at  
Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress:  
Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5  
p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Oxberry.  
Dress: Drill order.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington  
Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor  
Sgt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Signalling Sections, "B" Class, at  
Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.

Friday, 30th inst.:—  
A and "B" Cos. on the road out-  
side the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kow-  
loon and Taihook Sections on the Polo  
Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill  
order.

STRENGTH.

Pte. A. A. Birnie having joined is  
allotted Corps No. 647 and posted to  
Co. "A," Platoon No. 1, Section 3.

Pte. F. A. Wells having joined is allotted  
Corps No. 648 and posted to Co. "B,"  
Platoon No. 1, Section 4.

Pte. K. R. Reid having joined is allotted  
Corps No. 649 and posted to Co. "A,"  
Platoon No. 1, Section 2.

No. 354 Pte. P. Tester is transferred to  
the H.K.V.C. Engineer Co.

TRANSFER.

No. 261 Pte. T. W. Stephenson is trans-  
ferred to "D" Co.

LEAVE.

All applications for leave must be sent  
to the Adjutant for approval of the  
Officer Commanding through Officers  
Commanding Companies.

Applications must not be addressed per-  
sonally to the Officer Commanding.  
Applications for leave exceeding 6 days  
must be made on special forms to be  
obtained from the Orderly Rooms.

ISSUE OF UNIFORMS.

All issues of Uniforms, etc., will be made  
from the stores at Volunteer Head-  
quarters during the hours there  
notified.

ORDERLY ROOM.

The Telephone No. of this office is 2148.  
(Sd.) C. CHAPMAN, Cap.  
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

V.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 27th inst.:—  
8 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Surgeon  
S. F. Lee.

9 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 29th inst.:—  
5 p.m. Bandage Practice; Lieut. Cpl.  
Wei Kai will take charge.

8 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

SATURNIN DIVISION.

Sunday, 1st April:—  
A Sergeant and 16 men will parade  
with the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves  
on Sunday, April 1st. Fall on the  
Cricket Ground at 8.15 a.m. Dress:  
Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks  
(filled), waterbottles (filled), great-  
coats (rolled). Rations should be  
carried



**INSPECTION INVITED.**



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PUBLIC LECTURE.

A LECTURE, to which the Public are cordially invited, on the "POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF THE WAR," will be kindly given by Professor R. M. McLELLAN, Ph.D., Head of the Department of History and Politics, Princeton University, U.S.A., at the City Hall, on MONDAY next, the 26th March, at 5.15 P.M.

Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES will take the chair.  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Hon. Secretary,  
HONGKONG ODD VOLUMES SOCIETY.  
[435]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

**THE Steamship**  
"BURYALUS,"  
having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Goods to be sent to the above port, are hereby notified that the Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by 30th inst. will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 29th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underwritten in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID HARRISON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1917. 25

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE.

ABOUT 240 Members of the HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES are being conveyed by Tram to the Peak between 2.15 and 3.30 P.M. TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 24th inst. The Management would be much obliged if Peak residents and the public would, as far as possible, refrain from travelling to the Peak during the hours of the day above mentioned.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers. [433]

## LOST.

IN the vicinity of ROBINSON ROAD, on the 24th inst., a WHITE and BLACK JAPANESE POODLE DOG. Answering to the Name of "NORON".

Under please communicate with "POODLE".

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [429]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 24th March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.,  
General Managers. [431]

## NOTICE.

S.S. "BERWINDALE."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of the above vessel.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [415]

## NOTICE.

WE have been Appointed by Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC., OF NEW YORK, to be their SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong, Macao, Kwong Chow Wai and South China, for the sale of Drugs, Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries and kindred goods.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG, 17th March, 1917. [414]

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE OF A SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Immediately after the ANNUAL MEETING to be held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

A desire has been expressed that the following Resolution shall be put—

"That Clause 4 of the Rules and Regulations of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE should be amended by the insertion of the word 'British' between the word 'ten' and the word 'Members' in the first line thereof."

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary. [399]

## THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

## THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

A desire has been expressed that the following Resolution shall be put—

"That Clause 4 of the Rules and Regulations of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE should be amended by the insertion of the word 'British' between the word 'ten' and the word 'Members' in the first line thereof."

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary. [399]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,  
E. DES VOUEUX,  
Secretary. [412]

## HONGKONG POLICE (RESERVE).

## SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

HE THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.  
EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 8th, 1917.

Open to any person in the Colony.  
Ballance Fee \$1.

(To be used in connection with printing expenses).  
Service Rifle. Open Rifle. 100 yds. Grouping. 400 yds. Deliberate. 300 " Deliberate. 500 "

Printed conditions may be obtained on written application to Chief Inspector H. A. LAMMERY, Headquarters Club, H.K.P.C.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [310]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 8th George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917. [374]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 8th George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1916.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
R. M. DYER,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [413]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

## THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [381]

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Underigned at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [382]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, 10th Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1917. [388]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 3rd March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1917. [420]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,  
E. DES VOUEUX,  
Secretary. [412]

## HONGKONG POLICE (RESERVE).

## SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

HE THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.  
EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 8th, 1917.

Open to any person in the Colony.  
Ballance Fee \$1.

(To be used in connection with printing expenses).  
Service Rifle. Open Rifle. 100 yds. Grouping. 400 yds. Deliberate. 300 " Deliberate. 500 "

Printed conditions may be obtained on written application to Chief Inspector H. A. LAMMERY, Headquarters Club, H.K.P.C.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [310]

## INTIMATIONS

## GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will take place on MONDAY, 26th March.

TRANSFER REGISTER will be CLOSED from 24th March to 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Colonial Registrar.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [432]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE Special Attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 18th March, 1917.

33. "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the Company, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition."

34. "Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation 'consumer' means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found."

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorized additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents. [427]

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.  
From May to end of October.

STRAWBERRY HILL, THE PEAK, Six Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court.  
Apply to—  
"H. W. L."  
1, Des Voeux Road Central. [188]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO. LTD.,  
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

## TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
1, Des Voeux Road. [402]

## TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully furnished and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange.

Apply—  
"X. Y. Z."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [322]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Prince's Buildings. [97]

## TO LET.

NO. 45, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [108]

## TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.

Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

## FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Suburb.

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE in Midland Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, with wharf area 68,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or wharves or Godowns.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexander Buildings. [281]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [40]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



## POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616. [12]

## MARRIAGE.

KROGH—INDEPENDENT—At Hongkong, on March 17th, before H. H. Britton, Esq., B.M. Consul, Denis Thomas, second son of J. P. and Mrs. Krogh, London, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of J. W. and Mrs. INNOCENT, Hongkong.

DEATHS.

SIMPSON—At Chowtun, Shanghai, on March 12th, ANNIE SIMPSON, of the English Baptist Mission, aged 67 years.

WATKINS—On March 17th, MARY C. daughter of Dr. and Mrs. PAUL WATKINS, of the Foreign Christian Mission, Luchow, in the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, aged 8 years and 10 months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOUEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 24th MARCH, 1917.

## AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

PRESIDENT Wilson, the cables inform us, has called a special session of Congress in order to take action regarding the state of war "which admittedly exists between the United States and Germany."

That the necessity for taking this step would soon be forced upon him was evident from the day that diplomatic relations between the two nations were severed. Indeed, President Wilson himself, though reluctant to believe that Germany would carry her threat of "unrestricted submarine" into execution, announced that if the need arose he would ask for authority to use any means that might be necessary for the protection of American citizens in the prosecution of their peaceful legitimate errands on the high seas. The destruction of American ships which has taken place since those words were uttered constitutes a definite challenge to the American nation which cannot be ignored. The Germans have embarked on a deliberate campaign of wholesale piracy in a last despairing effort to win the war. They believe that if they can "blockade" Great Britain the Allied cause will fall to pieces, and to achieve this object they are perfectly willing to run the risk of

## antagonising every neutral nation under the sun. That they have carefully counted the cost is evident from the statement made by Herr von BETHMANN-HOLWEG to some of the leading members of the Reichstag that "even if our aim to force England to conclude peace is not attained, America's participation will not materially increase our difficulties."

Germany's plans are, apparently, based on the assumption that Great Britain's food supply is sufficient only to last two or three months, and that Great Britain can be starved into submission before American intervention can be of any service. Moreover, the German Admiralty calculate that the world's tonnage has already been reduced to a minimum below which it will be impossible for the Entente Powers to continue the war. Therefore, although it is recognised that America can turn out an infinite quantity of munitions and raise an indefinite number of soldiers, the limitations both of time and transport will render her efforts nugatory at this stage of the conflict. Hence the abandonment of the conciliatory attitude adopted when the sinking of the *Lusitania* was under discussion. It is admitted that "the blockade, if it succeeds at all, must succeed within a limited number of weeks." This, contrary to German expectations, it shows no signs of doing, and Germany's desperate venture threatens to hasten her overthrow and render her ultimate ruin more complete. When she falls she will fall amid the execrations of the whole civilised world without a friend to extend to her a helping hand. It is not likely after the way in which they have been fooled and flouted that the United States will champion her cause at the Peace Conference. In the meantime, Germany cannot but view with grave misgivings the moral, material, and financial gain to the Allied cause of the support of a wealthy nation of one hundred million peace-loving people. Unless it is Germany's intention to abandon the contest if the submarine campaign, upon which she has staked so much, should fail her, she has made her own doom irrevocable, for it is estimated that America contains twenty million men of military age and can raise a force of four million soldiers for service in the field within two years. Of more immediate importance is the financial aid which she can render, and in this connection it is encouraging to learn that a proposal to place a credit of a billion dollars at the disposal of Great Britain and France is meeting with a very favourable reception. Nor must we overlook the value of the co-operation of the United States Navy in keeping the ocean highways clear for traffic. It is extremely probable that its inventive genius may be able to introduce new and improved methods of dealing with the submarine menace. Only recently, it will be remembered, Mr. T. A. Edison, who is the Chairman of the United States Naval Consulting Board, declared that he saw no reason why the location of submerged and fully hidden submarines should remain a secret to those in danger of attack from them.

## Capt. Stewart returned to the Colony yesterday, from Hong.

Another defaulting jurymen was fined \$5 at the Criminal Sessions yesterday for failing to be present at the roll-call. He had mistaken the hour of attendance.

Mr. V. Anderson, third engineer of the *s.s. Hupeh*, has reported to the police that between 7.30 and 8.30 on Thursday morning some person entered his cabin and stole a silver watch, a box of quills, and \$250 in money, the total value being \$385.

We have received from Mr. J. J. Bryan a copy of the balance-sheet of the local branch of the Overseas Club showing that the sum of \$1,633.08 has been forwarded to the parent organisation to support three "Hongkong" beds in Netley Hospital. It is the intention of the local members to maintain these three beds until the end of the war.

Our Little Bit Society, Kowloon, yesterday forwarded their usual fortnightly parcel of comforts to the soldiers to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., consisting of the following:—2,184 rolled bandages; 1,200 swabs; 138 flannel manytailed bandages; 89 eye bandages; 82 surgical caps; 53 milk covers; 8 pairs surgical stockings; 20 mufflers; 6 pairs stretcher boots; 37 suits pyjamas and 85 khaki handkerchiefs.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## ROUND HIS LEG.

When leaving the Cosmopolitan Dock, Kowloon, yesterday, a casual coolie was found to have two steel chisels tied round one of his legs.

Mr. Melbourne sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

## AN ARGUMENT.

Four chair coolies had an argument about a fare, as a result of which they resorted to a free fight. All four appeared before Mr. Wood on a charge of fighting, and their features bore evidence of the fierceness of the struggle. Each was fined \$3.

## FRANK THIEF.

When charged with stealing a quantity of Chinese medicine from the Kowloon godowns, a Chinese frankly admitted the theft and added that he took the medicine because he had pains in his chest.

He was sentenced by Mr. Wood to seven days' hard labour.

## UNLADYLIKE.

The Peak wash amahs, who were charged with assaulting a Chinese married woman whom they alleged had refused to pay them money due from a money loan association, were told by Mr. Melbourne that their conduct was anything but ladylike, and they were each fined \$3 for their breach of etiquette.

## ENOUGH TO KILL A REGIMENT.

Six emigrants appeared before Mr. Melbourne charged with assaulting two other emigrants. The complainants, it seemed, were endeavouring to sleep, but were prevented from doing so by the noise of six defendants and many other emigrants, who are due to leave the Colony in a few days. When asked to be quiet the noisy ones commenced to throw things at the other two men, their missiles including bricks, pieces of wood, glass, and sundry other dangerous things.

There was a general scamp when the police arrived, and the six men in the dock were arrested. They all denied that they were the men who threw the things; it was done by the men who had got away.

Inspector O'Sullivan said the place where the emigrants were staying, 2, Smithfield Street, was full of bricks, broken pieces of glass, and wood; "enough to kill a regiment," added the Inspector.

All the defendants were bound over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for three months.

## VEGETABLE GARDENERS AT VARIANCE.

Early yesterday morning some market gardeners in the Wong-nei-cheong district quarrelled over the question of diverting the water which supplied their respective gardens. This led to the use of bamboo poles, and one of their number was so badly injured about the head that he had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

Three of the gardeners were charged before Mr. Melbourne with assaulting the man.

Complainant stated that there was an arrangement between himself and the defendants that they should use the water up till 2 a.m. and that he should use it from that hour onwards. Yesterday morning the defendants objected to him using the water, and, following an argument, they belaboured him with bamboo poles.

Inspector Sim suggested that it was "six of one and half-a-dozen of the other" and the Magistrate bound the defendants and the complainant over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

## CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## CANTON, March 23rd.



# THE WAR.

## GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

### MORE VANDALISM.

### AMERICA AND WAR.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

### BRITAIN'S FOOD PROBLEMS.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GERMANS AND THE RETREAT.

#### LABORIOUS EXPLANATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, March 23rd.  
The German Press is still laboriously explaining the retreat in the Aisne region.  
The *Frankfurter*, after saying it is a riddle and a most painful surprise, declares that it must be a clever move, and certainly it was being splendidly carried out.  
General Morath, writing in the *Berlin Tageblatt*, evidently at Government inspiration, reminds the puzzled German public of Hindenburg's strategy in the days of Tannenberg, and says, "surely it is unnecessary to point out that he is now acting west of the shortening front, strategically in order to leave a wilderness for the advancing enemy."

#### A DOMINATING POSITION.

London, March 23rd.  
The fresh German retreat, on the Aisne means that the whole of the region of this ridge dominating Bapaume from the west, and now in British hands, runs roughly north and south from Achiet-le-Grand to Giviller. The evacuation of Bapaume was only a matter of time, as it lies at the eastern foot of the slopes and directly under observation. The new success has given the British points on the Bapaume ridge where the Germans had a tactical advantage. They will not have an equal tactical advantage in observation till they cross the frontier to the Ardennes ridge, which is the watershed of streams entering the Channel and the North Sea.

#### ENEMY'S RESISTANCE INCREASING.

#### SOME RAIDS.

London, March 23rd.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The enemy's resistance is increasing along the whole front westward of St. Quentin to the south of Arras. Heavy snow storms have impeded our advance. We carried out a successful raid to the north-east of Arras. Enemy counter-attacks across the open met with severe casualties. A small party raided our trenches northward of Ypres but was driven out. Machine-guns dispersed another party south-westward of Lens."

#### GERMAN SOLDIERS' POOR FARE.

London, March 23rd.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says: "The enemy either burned or exploded every house in every village we passed; he also wrecked canals, bridges and even cut down fruit trees. Villagers agree that the German soldiers were practically exclusively fed with inferior bread, marmalade and a little canned meat, while the officers' fare is very little better."

#### FRENCH ADVANCES.

#### HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, March 23rd.  
A communiqué says: "In the region of St. Quentin there have been several skirmishes north of Dallon, between the Somme and the Oise. The enemy attempted violent counter-attacks to dislodge us from the east bank of the St. Quentin Canal. Successive enemy attacks on the front Clastres-Montesotte were broken by machine-gun fire, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. There has been equally violent fighting west of La Fère, which terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy.  
South of the Oise our detachments crossed Ailette at some points. The Germans, north of the Aisne renewed their attempts between Laon road and the river. Three attacks on the Vregny-Chivres line were stopped by our barrage fire. Our artillery, in the region south of the Aisne, continued the Germans, inflicting very heavy losses. There was fairly heavy artillery fighting in Woivreux. An enemy attempt at Romaniville Farm, near St. Mihiel failed. Reports are continuing to pour in of German vandalism in the evacuated zone. Fleets, the Commander of the 17th Army Corps, carried off the furniture of the house wherein he resided at Ham."

#### PRUSSIAN PRINCE MISSING.

#### FLEW OVER BRITISH LINES.

London, March 23rd.  
A German official wireless report states: "Prince Friedrich Carl of Prussia flew over the enemy lines between Arras and Peronne and was not returned."

#### The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BOMBING OF MONASTIR.

#### ASPHYXIATING SHELLS.

CONST, March 23rd.  
A Serbian semi-official message states that prior to their compulsory retirement in the neighbourhood of Monastir, the Bulgars on the 19th and 20th, bombarded the town. They dropped 800 shells, many of which were of the asphyxiating kind.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BULGARIAN REPORT.

London, March 23rd.  
A Bulgarian communiqué says: "Enemy attacks to the east of Lake Prespa and west of Monastir were heavily repulsed. An attempted enemy offensive to the north of Monastir was checked."

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### SERIOUS OPERATIONS PENDING.

London, March 23rd.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters in Macedonia states that, despite snow and rain, a week's fighting on the Allied front from Lake Ohrida to the Cerna has successfully prepared the ground for more serious operations, and has resulted in 1,500 men and 20 officers being made prisoner.  
The French have advanced to the slopes of Cravechastina, beyond Margarevo, forcing Monastir from daily bombardments from that point.  
The Italians have captured a quarter of a mile of trenches beyond Hill 1050, while the British have brought down two aeroplanes.

#### Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GERMAN CLAIM.

London, March 23rd.  
A German official wireless report states: "We penetrated a four kilometre front on the east of Lida, destroyed defences, and captured 225 prisoners, and 14 mine-throwers."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

London, March 23rd.  
A Russian official wireless message says: "In the direction of Lida, the enemy attacked after a long bombardment and occupied positions. Our counter-attack party restored the position. We drove back an attack after a stubborn battle north-west of Brody. There is intense artillery activity in the direction of Eocany."

#### General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

#### A DISMAL OUTLOOK.

London, March 23rd.  
The long and severe winter in Germany threatens serious injury to the new crop. Herr Beatocks, the Food Dictator, has informed the seven Ministers Union that owing to the deficient harvest and further damage occasioned by frost, scarcity and deprivation are unavoidable.

#### TON FOR TON.

#### AUSTRALIAN DEMAND.

Adelaide, March 22nd.  
The Congress of Australian Chambers of Commerce has resolved to support the demand to exact ton for ton for all shipping destroyed by Germany contrary to usage of war, also to strongly reiterate proposal to hand back the German islands in the Pacific on the ground that such a step is opposed to the interests and safety of the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

#### INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

#### THE SAFETY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

London, March 23rd.  
The Liberal papers admit that the Government is safe as regards to-day's division on the Indian cotton duties. The "Asquithians" are left free to vote, but will probably mostly abstain.

#### GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF COAL MINES.

#### QUESTION OF DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

London, March 23rd.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Roberts announced that the Board of Trade had appointed a Controller of all coal mines, who was now dealing with the question of the distribution of supplies with a view to economy in transport.

#### THE CITY IMPRESSED.

#### AMERICA'S BILLION DOLLAR LOAN.

London, March 23rd.  
The City has been impressed by the American Federal Reserve Board's letter in recommending the billion dollar loan. It is pointed out that the bankers have hitherto discouraged the taking up of short-dated *Entente* loans.

#### THE IRISH PROBLEM.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUGGESTED WAY OUT.  
London, March 23rd.  
A general strong desire is being manifested in the House of Commons in favour of a settlement of the Irish question.  
Mr. Bonar Law thought it would be far easier to effect an arrangement with Ulster if the Nationalists would openly avow that they have no desire to impose Home Rule on Ulster. Both of the Irish sides must make sacrifices.  
Mr. Asquith promised hearty co-operation if the Nationalists abstained from participating in the discussion.

#### THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

#### MILITARY OPERATIONS.

London, March 23rd.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Brookes asked regarding the situation in Persia, and whether the Persian Government could be reconstituted so as to obviate the necessity for a recurrence of large Anglo-Russian operations in Persia.  
Lord Robert Cecil said it was hoped that the present general retreat of the Turks would soon produce normal conditions in Persia. The Imperial War Council was in consultation with Russia and Persia, and was giving attention to the considerations and objects mentioned in the question.

#### STANDARDISED SHIPS.

#### THREE SIZES ARRANGED.

London, March 23rd.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chiozza Money stated that over 100 standardised ships had been arranged for. The ships were of three sizes, but he could not give details of speed, etc.

#### NATIONAL SERVICE.

#### 157,323 VOLUNTEERS.

London, March 23rd.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bock announced that 157,323 men had volunteered for National Service, about half of whom were available for work of national importance.

#### THE NEW RUSSIA.

#### MESSAGE FROM ENGLAND'S PREMIER.

Petrograd, March 23rd.  
The Government delegates have gone to Mohileff to conduct the ex-Emperor to Tsaritsa Selo. A procession of Knights of the Order of St. George and Officers and men of the Imperial Bodyguard marched to His Majesty's house with the red flag emblazoned with the word "liberty" and the band played the *Marseillaise*. A Polish regiment, carrying the old Polish revolutionary flag of 1903, had a most enthusiastic reception. The flag was handed over to the President of the Executive Committee, who said: "A free Russia will go hand in hand with a free Poland."

London, March 23rd.  
The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has sent a telegram to Mr. Lloyd expressing the most profound satisfaction of Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions that Russia stands with the nations in basing her institutions on responsible governments. "Much as we appreciate the loyal and steadfast co-operation we have received from the Tsar and Russian armies for two and a half years, we believe that the revolution, whereby her destinies have been based on the sure foundation of freedom, is the greatest service yet made to the Allied cause. It proves that the war is a struggle for popular Government equally as it is for liberty, which has thus already won one resounding victory, with a sure promise that the Prussian military autocracy will soon be overthrown." He does not doubt that the result of the Government of a stable, constitutional, and responsible Russia will strengthen the Russian resolve to prosecute the war until the last stronghold of tyranny has been destroyed, and that all free peoples will unite to attain future fraternity and peace.

#### SUBMARINING.

#### DICTATING TO GERMAN PRESS.

London, March 23rd.  
A confidential circular by the General Commanding at Münster, Westphalia, has been published, dictating to the newspapers how they are to discuss the submarine. The editors are told that the "determined approval of the entire people must ring out in the Press." It also recommends the use of the word "unlimited" instead of "ruthless" to describe submarine, and also urges an "entire form of friendliness towards America."

#### INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

#### SERIES OF PREMEDITATED VIOLATIONS.

New York, March 23rd.  
The two men accused of obtaining, or attempting to obtain, military information in England and Ireland for conveyance to Germany and the United States have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and fined \$300 each. The State Attorney stated that the accused were merely tools engaged in a series of premeditated violations against America for German interests. The accused, by pleading guilty, had saved Germany inasmuch as they concealed the identity of those who were planning and financing the enterprise.

#### MORE CONSPIRACY.

New York, March 23rd.  
The Superintendent of the chemists, works at Hoboken, and five engineers of the *Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse* have been charged with conspiracy in connection with the destruction of vessels last year valued at \$4,000,000. The Government alleges the manufacture of bombs which were smuggled on to ships, and that the conspirators were financed by Boyed and von Papen.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### REGENERATED RUSSIA.

#### ARMY AND NAVY WITH THE PEOPLE.

AMSTERDAM, March 23rd.  
Prince Lvoff has informed Reuter's representative that the armies on the Western and South-Western Fronts have some excesses on the Northern Front, but order and discipline are now restored. The whole of the Baltic Fleet, his proposition, as also is Finland. The Government is keeping in touch with the Council of Workmen's delegates, and dissensions are not anticipated. The convention of a Constituent Assembly is only a question of months.

#### DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

London, March 23rd.  
It transpires that there was a dramatic scene at Tsaritsa Selo after the outbreak of the Revolution. General Ivanoff, ignorant of the extent of the revolution, proclaimed to the troops that the Tsar had appointed him Commander-in-Chief in Petrograd and exhorted them to march against the capital. The garrison, however, sided with the revolutionists, and despatched a delegate to negotiate with General Ivanoff, who ordered his arrest, later revoking the order upon the delegate warning General Ivanoff that if he had not returned by a certain hour, heavy artillery would raze to the ground the Palace containing the Tsaritsa and her children.

#### TRAGIC ROYAL ISOLATION.

Petrograd, March 23rd.  
The newspapers estimate the number of killed and wounded in Petrograd at two thousands. They are publishing daily interviews with the Grand Dukes, revealing the tragic isolation of the Tsar and the Tsaritsa, who were wholly unacquainted with actualities in the country and the conditions of their own family.  
The Tsar's cousin, Cyril, now Admiral Romanoff, instancing the unity of Russia to-day, declared: "The Housekeeper and myself, eye to eye, that the old regime would have lost the war. There were frequent individual and collective attempts to enlighten the Tsar, but they were useless owing to the barrier raised by reactionaries."  
The Grand Dukes deputed Cyril's wife to disquisition the Tsaritsa and to outline a desirable cabinet. The Tsaritsa replied: "Those are the enemies of the dynasty. Those against us at Petrograd are a handful of bridge players, aristocrats. I have been twenty years on the Throne and know Russia, and I know that the people love our family."

#### THE DYNASTY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Petrograd, March 23rd.  
All the members of the Dynasty have placed themselves at the disposal of the Government.  
Ex-Ministers will be tried by a jury. The death penalty is being abolished.  
The Government has decided to grant passage money to Russian emigrants desiring to return to Russia.

#### PRUSSIA'S AWAKENING.

AMSTERDAM, March 23rd.  
Vorwarts, referring to Russia, says: "It would be a dangerous mistake if equal suffrage were not introduced in Prussia during the war."

#### "THE WORK OF GOD."

Petrograd, March 23rd.  
The Holy Synod has sent messages to the churches exhorting obedience to the new Government, and declaring that the revolution was the work of God.

#### SPIRITED ADDRESSES TO TROOPS.

Petrograd, March 23rd.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, all the Commanders in the field have issued spirited addresses to the troops, hailing the new regime, and calling upon them to crush the enemy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas was given a moving send-off from Tiflis by troops and civilians. In a farewell speech he said that he would return to his little estate after the war.

#### POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Political prisoners released from Siberia, who have arrived at Odessa, include the famous Maria Spiridonova, who was accorded a great reception by the crowd, by whom she was shouldered, while the military band played.  
Reactionary prisoners are being treated in accordance with the old regime. Interviews are not allowed, and correspondence is controlled, but ex-Ministers have been allowed to wear their own clothes. Elaborate precautions are being taken against suicide.

#### SENSATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE DISCOVERED.

Petrograd, March 23rd.  
The *Bourse Gazette* states that correspondence between the Tsaritsa and Count Protopopoff has been discovered, proving the Germanophilic tendencies of the late Government, and confirming the reports of the efforts of the old regime to conclude a separate peace with Germany.

#### BRITISH PARLIAMENT'S GOODWILL.

London, March 23rd.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, moving the resolution passed yesterday, said that what had happened during the last thirteen days in Russia was reminiscent of the early days of the French Revolution. While at present it was too soon to say that all danger was over, it was not too soon for the Mother of Parliaments to send a message of goodwill to a new Government, formed with the intention of driving out a foreign aggressor, and establishing freedom and order at home. It was not for us to judge or to condemn the Government of an Allied country, but he hoped that he might express a feeling of compassion for the Tsar, upon whom his birth had laid a burden which had proved too heavy for him.  
In seconding the resolution Mr. Asquith said the British Parliament welcomed Russia into the fellowship of free people. He was confident that those distinguished men forming the new Government would be endowed with the patience, prudence

and self-restraint which the situation demanded, and above all, that they would not abate their resolve to concentrate in bringing the war to such an end as would justify the sacrifices of the Allies, whose cause was undivisible. (Cheers)  
Mr. Dowlin, on behalf of the Nationalists, and Mr. Wardle, on behalf of the Labourites, supported the resolution. The House unanimously agreed to the resolution, amid cheers.

#### A TOUCHING INTERVIEW.

Petrograd, March 23rd.  
The story of how General Korniloff, Commander at Petrograd, informed the Tsaritsa that she was deprived of her liberty, is told for the first time. The scene was the Tsaritsa's private apartments at Tsaritsa Selo, and the Tsaritsa, who was dressed in black, asked to what she was indebted for the visit.  
General Korniloff replied: "I have come to tell you of the decision of the Provisional Government."  
The Tsaritsa said: "Proceed, I am listening."  
General Korniloff then read the decree depriving the Tsaritsa of her liberty and establishing a strict guard at the Palace, removing the former guard.  
The Tsaritsa asked him not to dismiss the servants familiar with the habits of her children, especially Sergeant Berevenko, the male nurse of the Tsaritsa.  
General Korniloff replied that he had no objection, and then withdrew.

#### AMERICA'S WAR INTENTIONS.

#### WOODEN SHIPS TO BE PROVIDED.

WASHINGTON, March 23rd.  
Mr. Brey, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Shipping Board, has gone to the Pacific Coast to consult with shipbuilders with a view to the immediate construction of a large fleet of wooden ships for the transport of supplies for the *Entente*.

#### FINANCIAL HELP FOR THE ALLIES.

London, March 23rd.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, bankers almost unanimously approve Mr. Harding's suggestion that Congress should immediately legislate enabling the Government to lend its credit to the *Entente*. It is generally believed that the plan, if carried out, will take the form of a huge United States bond, the issue of which will be transferred to the balance of the Allies in the United States on security of their bonds. It is pointed out that this will enable the Allies to obtain funds from the United States much more cheaply than at present.

#### BRITISH PUBLIC HOUSES.

London, March 23rd.  
The *Daily Herald* states that 30,000 public houses will probably be closed during the next few months as a result of the amalgamation of brewers' houses.

#### HOME SUGAR CONSUMPTION.

#### DRASTIC REGULATIONS.

London, March 23rd.  
Lord Devonport has announced drastic sugar regulations, making it a punishable offence to sell more than a fortnight's supply to any customer, and also a penal offence for a customer to possess more than the same quantity. The police have been empowered to enter suspected households.  
New food orders are expected immediately, ordering two meatless and potatoless days each week.  
In the restaurants, "portions" of meat are not to exceed five ounces.

#### AUSTRALIAN SENATE AND MR. HUGHES.

Melbourne, March 23rd.  
The Senate, after a lengthy and angry debate, adopted by 18 votes to 13 a motion asking the Government, pressing for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate charges against Mr. Hughes, and alleging some form of corruption for the purpose of inducing the recent resignations of Senators, by which the Government secured a majority.

#### GERMAN AFFAIRS.

#### "HOLD ON."

AMSTERDAM, March 23rd.  
In the Reichstag Herr von Helfferich laid extraordinary emphasis on the necessity to "hold on." The main thing was, home production from the soil. "Lloyd George's statement regarding the importance of agriculture proves the importance that our bitterest enemy attaches to sublimism. The next world harvest will also be had, owing to the scarcity of saltpetre. Therefore, the food scarcity will continue until after the war."  
It is stated that negotiations were proceeding for rebuilding the mercantile fleet, and added: "We shall renew trade relations with foreign countries, despite the Paris Conference."

AMSTERDAM, March 23rd.  
The bye-election in Potsdam for a successor to Herr Liebknecht resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Socialist, Herr Mehring, who was for a long time under preventive arrest.

#### "THE VICTORY LOAN."

London, March 23rd.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Herr Havenstein, the President of the Reichsbank, addressing the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, exhorted the public to contribute subscriptions to the "Victory Loan," which he said would bring peace and a great indemnity.

#### ANOTHER SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

London, March 23rd.  
A Supplementary Vote is necessary to wind up the financial year, as the £200,000,000 voted on February 2nd is insufficient, owing to heavy demands by new Departments, notably that of the Shipping Controller.







## THE INVASION OF THE UNITED STATES.

## GERMAN PLAN.

## A PRE-WAR HANDBOOK.

In a pamphlet entitled "Oversea Operations: A Study," published in Berlin in 1901, Baron Franz Wilhelm Leopold Holmrich-Friedrich von Edelsheim, of the 2nd Uhlan Regiment of the Guard, unfolded a scheme for the invasion of the United States of America. The tone of the pamphlet exhibits "Pan-Germanism" in its most aggressive form.

That the scheme was not merely the *ipse dixit* or utopian dream of a mere individual officer suffering from "provincial Prussian swelled-headedness" is proved by the fact that the pamphlet was published to promote military study in the Army and Navy Club of Berlin.

In the Preface the author states that his pamphlet is an endeavour to demonstrate the value of overseas operations in modern warfare, the principal requirement for their execution being ensured by the magnitude of the resources which Germany has at her disposal for such undertakings, and to promote interest in the study of matters of the highest importance to the Fatherland in connection with war waged at a distance.

In the Introduction it is stated that the four years ending in 1901 demonstrated to Germany the intimate connection which exists between naval and military operations. The wars between Japan and China, the Spanish-American War, the Boer War and, finally, the China expedition, afforded instances of transport work on a large scale across the seas.

According to the writer, no State in the world is able to mobilize more quickly or has greater facilities for overseas transport and hostile landing operations than Germany, which in her mercantile marine—the second largest—possesses a fleet of transports capable of rapid movement. This is an important factor in Germany's *Weltpolitik* (World Policy) which has been promoted by her successful achievements in Central Europe during the last 10 years.

## NAVAL ACTION INSUFFICIENT.

In the course of his pamphlet, Baron von Edelsheim says:

Of late years we Germans have had cause for political irritation with the United States, due largely to commercial reasons. Up to now differences have been for the most part settled through our giving way. But a policy of surrender must have its limits.

The question for us to consider is what plans must eventually be developed to put a stop to the overreaching by the United States which are detrimental to our interests. It is by armed action that we must ultimately enforce our will upon that country.

To achieve that purpose our prime instrument in this case is our Navy. The German Fleet would have every prospect of victoriously encountering the naval forces of the United States, as those forces are divided into two sections separated by two oceans (Atlantic and Pacific), which are a great distance apart. But the defeat of her fleet would not compel the United States to sue for immediate peace, because of the vastness of her territory and the immensity of her resources. Indeed, even further successes at sea would not force America to yield, purely because her commercial ports are so well fortified that we could not capture them without heavy losses, and partly because it would be impossible for our naval forces to blockade them all simultaneously.

We have to reckon on the possibility that the American Fleet would not at first risk a battle, but would conceal itself in fortified ports and wait there for some favourable opportunity to snatch a partial success.

It is evident, therefore, that naval operations alone would not suffice to bring about the result which we desire. What is needed is combined action by sea and land. Owing to the vast area of the United States it would be out of the question for an army to invade the interior with a view to the conquest of the country. But there is good reason to expect that military operations on the Atlantic coast would prove to be a victorious enterprise. Moreover, the cutting off of the main arteries through which exports from the entire country pass would create such a depressed state of affairs that the Government would be willing to offer us fair conditions of peace.

If a German squadron were accompanied by a fleet of transports it may be presumed that once a landing had begun it would only take four weeks for a German army to begin their campaign on American soil. Within such a short period of time there is no doubt that the United States would be unable to place in the field forces as large as our invading army.

At the present time (1901) the regular American Army numbers 85,000 men, of whom not more than 30,000 would be actually available for home defence. Again, of these troops at least 10,000 would be required to defend the Indian territories and garrison the forts on the coast. So there would remain but 30,000 regular troops to take the field against the invaders.

In addition to the regular forces, there are about 100,000 Militia, but the greater part of them declined to obey the call to arms in the last war. Further, this Militia is badly armed. A proportion of them still carry muzzle-loaders, and as for drilling, that is even worse than their lack of proper equipment.

Even if the possibility of a surprise invasion is excluded from consideration owing to the length of time which the transport of an invading army would take, stress must be laid on various sources of American unpreparedness. One is the absence of regular preparation in peace time for mobilization; another is the inexperience of the American General.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

## DECLINING BIRTHRATE.

## TAX ON BACHELORS AND SPINSTERS ADVOCATED.

Attention was drawn to the numerical disproportion between marriageable men and marriageable women at a women's conference at Birmingham, initiated by the National Council of Public Morals on race and sex problems. It was suggested that steps ought to be taken to adjust the balance by a redistribution of our population as between the colonies and mother country.

Miss Beatrice Webb, M.D., brought census statistics in support of her contention that the decline in the birthrate was not explained by over-feeding or over-intellectual or physical development. University women who had taken honours degrees were found to have had a larger number of children than their sisters and cousins, who, presumably, were slightly less intellectual.

The records of a hundred families in the peerage showed that the average number of children per family declined from seven in 1830 to three in 1890. In the case of wage-earners, maternity claims on the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society decreased from 247 per 1,000 in 1880 to 117 twenty-five years later. The peerage, the intellectuals, and the wage-earners had all shown the same drop. The genuinely Roman Catholic countries were the only exceptions to the rule of a falling birthrate among the nations. That there was intentional limitation was indisputable, and one of the reasons was increased materialism.

Miss Cecil Matheson said no one could have worked long in the slums without being impressed with the need of lowering the birthrate in certain districts. The high infantile mortality was partly caused by overburdening the working-class mother. As to the evils of limited families elsewhere, she thought the most potent cause was a desire to give the children born a better start in life. Marriage should be made easier, and motherhood safer. Miss Matheson declared that bachelors and spinsters ought to be taxed on a higher scale than the married man.

## RE-VICTUALLING BELGIUM.

The newspapers announce that the Marquis de Villalobos, the Spanish Minister to Belgium, who was recently received, with the Dutch and United States Ministers, by representatives of the German Emperor, was informed by them that the supply of provisions to the French and Belgians in the occupied portions of Northern France and Belgium could not be continued unless the vessels carrying the food were first withdrawn from the control of the British Government.

Staff, a third is the weakness of the Regular Army. These factors in the situation would necessarily accelerate German victory.

The invading army would have to be of considerable size as it would be necessary to provide for the lengthy occupation of a large area of American territory, to defend our lines of communication, and to engage in a successful offensive against all the forces which the Americans could bring up against us. Moreover, such operations might be of a protracted nature.

Such a campaign would be the more difficult to conduct owing to the long double journey which our fleet of transports would have to make in order to convey to America the requisite number of troops from so far away a base as Germany.

## OCCUPYING THE PORTS.

Indeed it is questionable whether it would be wise to occupy for any prolonged period any large portion of American territory. The mere fact of one or two of their States being invaded would not induce the Americans to ask for peace. They would, however, find themselves obliged to do so owing to the enormous material loss which would be inflicted upon the entire country by our capturing several of the large Atlantic seaports at which converge the threads of the whole wealth of the nation.

In these circumstances, our plan would be to effect a series of landings of troops in close cooperation with our Navy. We should, within a short space of time, be in a position to seize several wealthy cities. Such towns would suffer heavily through the cutting off of their sources of supply, by the destruction of all buildings used for the service of the State, or for the purposes of defence or commerce. We should capture all war and transport found in them, and they would, in addition, be penalized by our levying upon them heavy war contributions.

Against such operations on our part the Americans would find defence a difficult task, notwithstanding that their splendid railway system would enable them rapidly to concentrate troops at specific points on the coast. We, however, could count on the success of our invading army because we should engage in landing feints to deceive the Americans and waste their time on defending such points till at last they managed to discover our actual points of disembarkation. Our troops, on landing, could either take the offensive against the enemy, or avoid being attacked by returning to the ships with a view to effecting a landing elsewhere on the coast.

Stress should be laid on the fact that Germany is the only Great Power which single-handed would be able to attack the United States. It is true that England could successfully land an invading army, but she would not be in a position to defend Canada, which would accordingly bear the brunt of American revenge for failure in resisting the British at sea. But apart from England no Great Power except Germany has at her disposal a sufficiently large number of transports to render possible the invasion of the United States.—Times

## SHORT COMMONS IN GERMANY.

## TESTIMONY OF AN AMERICAN.

## TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

The most cautious study of economic conditions in Germany shows that there has been a rapid deterioration during the last few months and that a further steady deterioration is to be expected. An American who recently spent a fortnight at Aix-la-Chapelle gives an instructive account of his experiences.

With great difficulty he obtained permission on December 28th to take his wife, an incurable invalid, across the frontier from Holland for a course of mud baths at the German health resort. When they alighted at the station the only conveyance to be seen was an old four-wheeler drawn by a pair of decrepit horses. At the suggestion of a military officer who examined them at the station, they went to the largest hotel in the town. A charge of 2 marks (£1) a day for each person was made.

Breakfast consisted of two thin slices of potato bread and a cup of "Kaiser" coffee, made of parched acorns, with a small piece of saccharine. Before they could have another meal the hotel keeper had to take their passports to the police station and obtain tickets for their food. Lunch consisted of turnip soup, two hard, tasteless potatoes, a small portion of spinach, and a glass of watery beer.

For 12 days the American and his wife stayed in Germany. By that time the insufficiency of food and the deleterious effects of adulterated foods and substitutes had begun to tell on their health, and, in spite of the protests of the doctor who had undertaken the treatment, they returned to Holland. The most vivid impression left on their minds by their visit to Germany was that of a disheartened and underfed people. Civilians and soldiers alike were depressed and openly admitted that Germany was a doomed nation. The restrictions on the purchase of food, clothing, and many other necessities were very severe. One could not have a pair of shoes sold without a ticket, or buy a reel of cotton or a pair of boots.

Nobody smiled now. Even when comic films were shown in the cinematograph halls every one sat glum and miserable. Soldiers spoke bitterly of the "sting" they received at Verdun and of the "grave" on the Somme. All smartness had gone out of them and there was no clicking of heels now. One artilleryman from the Eastern front told the visitors that the men there were glad to spread axle grease on their black bread. The only thought of the people was "What is going to be the end of it all?"

## ANIMALS THAT CANNOT BE FED.

There is abundant evidence from other parts of Germany to support the testimony of Herr von Basseker's promise of a higher bread ration for the general public, and the reduction in the number of supplementary bread-tickets in Berlin, may fairly be interpreted as evidence of anxiety lest the stores of grain and flour may not last out until next harvest, unless used very sparingly. A shortage of fodder is shown to be more pronounced than ever; the list of articles which may not be used for the feeding of animals grows longer. Arrangements have been made to provide for the premature slaughtering of animals which can no longer be fed, and as long as the shortage of fodder continues, no real improvement can be looked for in the supply of meat, fat, milk, or butter. A fresh horse is in short supply for the German, who is to be deprived of three-quarters of his normal allowance of beer.

The factor, however, which has undoubtedly contributed most towards the present crisis is the disastrous failure of the potato harvest. By his failure the people are deprived of a staple food, and the cattle and pigs of their principal remaining source of food, for whereas the human ration has been reduced to 3lb. a week, the feeding of animals with potatoes is prohibited altogether. The two reports of the Budget Committee of the Prussian Diet on the supply question described the potato harvest as a colossal failure, which "were it not for the skill of the distributing authorities and the restraint of the consumers would fill them with feelings of positive despair."

Sugar is another commodity the production of which is causing grave anxiety. At present there is every chance that the supply may decline still further in the coming year.

There are no signs of any improvement in the meat supply, and even if the shortage of fodder should lead to increased slaughtering the effect would be only temporary and would inevitably lead to greater scarcity later on. The Imperial ration still remains at 299 grammes (about 1½ lb.) a week, but in many towns it is impossible to provide even this very meagre allowance for its inhabitants. Similarly in the case of milk and butter the supplies are steadily dwindling, and are no longer sufficient to allow of a distribution on the scale fixed in December. In the absence of suitable fodder it is difficult to see how any improvement can be effected. In regard to the supply of other forms of animal fat than butter there is very little information, but it may safely be concluded that there has been no improvement. Also, the embargo laid on four-fifths of the raw cocoa and cocoa preparations in the country for the use of the army means a further reduction in the sum total of the nourishing food available for the civilian population.

Reports of the under-feeding of German soldiers are apparently true in regard to soldiers in the country, but, as

(Continued on foot of next column.)

## THE RUSSIAN TOMMY.

## A CHARACTER SKETCH.

There is beauty in the simplicity of the moujik, and it is perhaps better appreciated in the wards of a field hospital close to the Russian front than when interpreted, particularly in translation, by Tolstoj.

He is, in fact, about the simplest human animal that has survived the processes of civilization, chiefly because civilization has not succeeded in spoiling him. From the standpoint of the individual such utter indifference to emancipation is a not wholly satisfactory ideal, but for those who lead him in battle the moujik, with his unquestioning obedience and unreasoning reverence for his Tsar, is finer material than the more highly trained troops of other States.

He has given more to the war than his betters; himself, his cows, his home. He fights like a lion for the pay of a drudge, and his pension, when he returns broken from the wars, would be ludicrous if it were not in the majority of cases coupled with a licence to beg alms. His food in the trenches consists of little more than vegetable soup and buckwheat, but of these he gets generous rations, and they are all the variety he knows in peace time.

He is as a rule well treated by his superior officers. Bullies there are in the Russian Army as elsewhere, but the average officer looks on his men as so many grown-up children and treats them accordingly in the matter of both reward and punishment. As regards the latter, a favourite penalty is to make the man stand for a couple of hours shouldering his rifle, preferably where he will be seen by the rest, and when it is added that the present writer has within the past week seen this punishment, merely a more severe form of making naughty children stand in the corner before the class, given for drunkenness it will be realized that the Russian Tommy has nothing to complain of. As a matter of fact, he would not complain if he had, for the spirit of revolt is not in him.

The moujik is intensely religious, and both the Orthodox and Roman Catholic services held each Sunday in a field hospital "somewhere in Volynia" are crowded to overflowing, while, even were it not so prescribed, the men would never dream of ending the day's work without the evening prayer and the National Anthem. His religion is so simple and natural that foreigners mistake it for hypocrisy, but it is a part of the man, and he crosses himself as readily when passing one of the graves—now, alas! only too numerous, all over the fighting area—as when the bombs and shrapnel are falling all around. Intemperate he is, if given the chance, but existing regulations preclude such indulgence, and he fights quite as valiantly without his vodka, though it was widely predicted that no Russian could do so.

His language is rarely obscene and never blasphemous, and his talk, as the sisters who nurse him through his wounds know best, is as that of a little child. Ignorant he is beyond even the rank and file of other armies, but though his mind works very slowly, he is filled with curiosity and anxious to learn.

He is extraordinarily enduring, not so much in hospital, which he only comes to when his nerve is broken, as in the trenches, where his officers tell wonderful tales of his bravery and indifference to either danger or discomfort. Even when wounded he can be a Stoic, as those realize who have taken him in a motor-ambulance over such roads as satisfy the authorities in Russia. An occasional groan is the utmost expression of his agony; he must suffer when the car lurches over the bad places, and even that is rarely heard.

He goes to the wars, if not eagerly, at least without the least attempt to shirk his part. The Turkish conscripts, at any rate in Syria, were a trick of burning out their own eyes with quicklime so as to avoid active service, but the Russian moujik would scorn such evasion. Even loads of 10 or 12 years frequently run away to join their fathers at the front, and when these are killed, they are often adopted by the regiment, figuring in the pay-sheet as non-commissioned officers and doing excellent work in felling and carrying.

One of these little fellows who could speak German lately won distinction by spending three days in the enemy trenches, disguised in a German uniform cut down to fit his figure, and there picking up such information as subsequently led to the repulse of an attack at daybreak.

As far as those at the front are concerned, there is little to support the allegation, and if one may judge from the official scale of rationing, the soldiers are well enough fed, though of late reductions have been announced in certain rations, such as potatoes and coffee. Special arrangements have been made of late to provide the war workers with more food. Under military pressure a policy has been adopted by the Food Minister which appears to entail the withdrawal of food from the public in order to secure the supplies not only of the army, but of munition and other war workers as well. There is also a very serious shortage of oil, and it will be some time before we Germans can hope to replenish their stocks from Roumania.

One of Germany's principal trade difficulties is the shortage of proper means of transport. The military monopolize a considerable part of the carrying capacity of the railways and the rolling stock is suffering from continuous heavy use. It is said that nearly one-fourth of the rolling stock is in need of repair; the engines are constantly giving out, probably as a result of the substitution of iron for copper in the boilers and other parts of the machinery.

## At times of crisis it must be Bovril

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

| ADDRESS                      | FROM         |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Atco Is C.                   | Bangkok      |
| Abjoot, 152, Queen's Rd., W. | Calcutta     |
| Craddock Antiochus           | Shanghai     |
| Kan Company                  | Chetoo       |
| Empress Hongkong Hotel       | Christchurch |
| Pedro                        | Panama       |
| Horrobin, Hongkong Hotel     | Shanghai     |
| Kinchoong                    | Saigon       |
| Kyeping o o Kanchoong        | Penang       |
| Langepine, Gohonwo-shan      | Shanghai     |
| Langston, Hongkong Hotel     | Shanghai     |
| Logan I roker                | Manila       |
| Samthay                      | Somnang      |
| Takuchi, Hongkong Hotel      | Manila       |

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

| ADDRESS                 | FROM     |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Kimloo                  | Kobe     |
| TM2 Changkub, Lohang    | Shanghai |
| Chh g a. Hany           | Shanghai |
| Kwagkwengyoo Wilton St. | Shanghai |
| Heongon, Samsabp Co.    | Moji     |

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 15th Sunday in Lent, 25th March, 1917. Holy Communion (5 a.m.) M-tues, 11 a.m. Responses, Psalms, Venite, Odeley: Psalms, Song, Epistles, Gospels, and Collects. (11th morning): Hymns, 322 and 46. Evening song 6 p.m.: Responses, Psalms, Odeley: Psalms, Magnificat, Wesley (1st morning): Hymns, 370, 376, and 20. N.B.—Psalms 119, verses 73, 76, 80, 81, 88, 89, 94, 97, and 103 G.P. in union.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 25th March, 1917, 5th Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and the Evening Service. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Responses, Psalms, Venite, Odeley: Psalms, As Set, To Deum, Bismarck, Benedicite, Barby, Hymns, 5, 156, 173 and 104. Evening Prayer at 8 p.m. A set: Magnificat, Attwood; Hymns, 174, 419, 20 and 26. 10th Communion.

St. Peter's Church, West Point, Sunday, 25th March—Holy Communion 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m. Evening Prayer, Kowloon Road, Sunday, 25th March. Sunday Services: Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns, 344, 561, 463 and 440. Evening service at 8 p.m. Hymns, 376, 210, 104 and 371. Teacher, Rev. J. Kira Macdonald.

First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

## THE WISHING CAP.

If you had the prospect of a settled income of five thousand pounds a year, you would, doubtless, be prepared to swear that you could be extremely happy. It is tantalising, isn't it, that more of us cannot at least try the experiment for a year?

But as you and I and all the world know, money alone cannot bring complete happiness. Doubtless we should be in agreement if we said that at least it would be helpful to that end. We are told by the sages, and experience proves it, that health is the biggest and best asset in life. All the more reason, then, why it should be jealously guarded. We should all, therefore, grasp health with both hands, as it is above and beyond riches. For the every-day ailments which affect us all at one time or another there is nothing that will aid you better than Mother Seigel's Syrup. This great stomach and liver tonic can and does help you to retain and regain health. Nature as a general rule is not unkind to us providing we take note of the warnings she gives. The daily headaches, if not arrested, will surely lead to worse trouble; perhaps biliousness may follow which is a sure indication that all is not right with your digestive organs. The proper thing, therefore, is to act at once and do as thousands have done—take a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup—and thereafter keep it in your home as your family remedy.

"I think you will be interested to learn that Mother Seigel's Syrup has done for me. I don't think that anyone could possibly have suffered more keenly from the pains of indigestion than I have during a long period of my life. Right from a young woman I had been a victim to this complaint until twelve years ago, when through Mother Seigel's Syrup I was completely benefited. As I am now nearing 70 years of age you will see that I was in its grip for nearly 40 years. Three bottles of your remedy made me a new woman, when I had got into a very low state through not only being unable to take food, but also through fear of the consequences of pains that would follow if I did. To-day my health and appetite are both excellent." Mary A. Cripps, Well Cottage, Longridge, Stroud, Glos., July 12th, 1916.

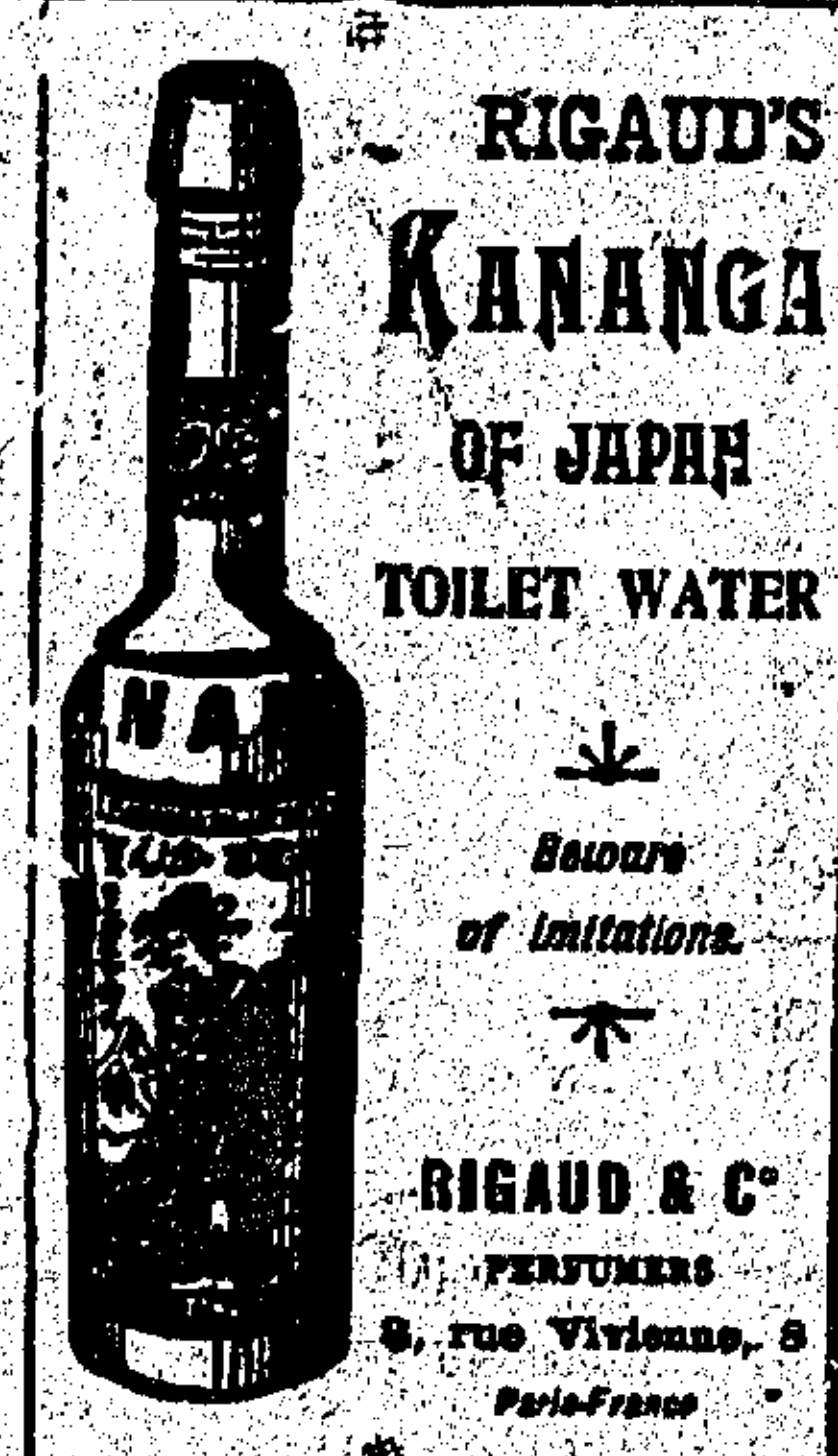
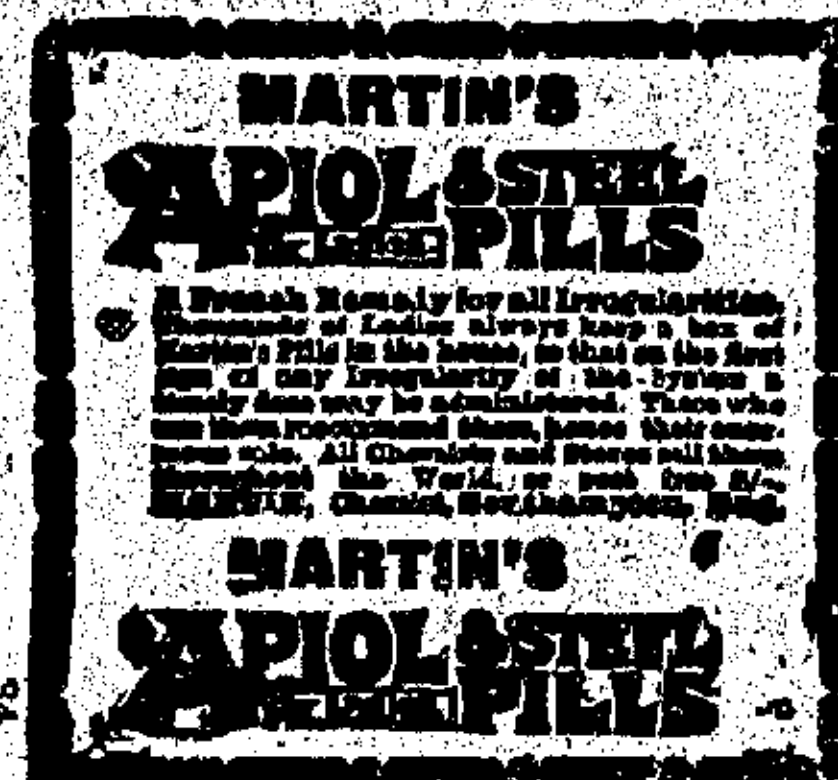
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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHESOO, Chinese str., 650, Thomson, 22nd March—Saigon 17th March, Kien Order.  
HAITAN, British str., A. E. Hodgins, 23rd March—Swatow 22nd March, General—Douglas Lapaik & Co.  
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,060, Y. Maki, 23rd March—San Francisco 16th February, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
WOLLOWA, British str., 1,677, B. W. S. Pritchard, 23rd March—Saigon 18th March, Rice and General—Order.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Mr. E. T. King, Mr. W. J. Wallace, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. James Law, Mr. W. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Tripp, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Dr. D. R. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Stabb, Miss Faithfull, Mr. J. A. Black, Mr. J. C. Warren, Rev. P. Julia Munoy.  
Mr. A. Bixell, Mrs. E. J. Bixell, Mrs. Jane Clay, Mr. Chas. W. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Edsall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Eddy and infant, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Friend, Dr. T. Fukuda, Miss L. C. Griswold, Mrs. E. B. Gage, Mr. T. C. Gardner, Mrs. Y. Hashimoto, Mr. V. H. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. O. Huddleston, and 2 children, Captain R. Innes, Mrs. R. H. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. R. F. A. Leckey, Mr. and Mrs. W. McConchie, Mr. M. P. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Murphy and infant, Mrs. M. Merrill and child, Mr. J. P. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Patterson, Mr. J. W. Porter, Miss Mary C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Pickett, and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Pimpton, Mrs. G. A. Pendleton and 2 children, Mr. F. R. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Robertson, Miss G. Schwarzlose, Mrs. C. A. Scott, Mr. R. Schley, Miss B. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sprout, Mr. F. Shimamoto, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Widdows and 4 children.

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th March

| Days of the Month | Lunar Days | HIGH WATER    |      |      | LOW WATER |      |      |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|
|                   |            | Hour          | Min. | Sec. | Hour      | Min. | Sec. |
| Satur.            | 24         | 9             | 45   | 1    | 3         | 45   | 1    |
| Sun.              | 25         | 10            | 17   | 1    | 4         | 12   | 1    |
| Mon.              | 26         | 10            | 51   | 1    | 4         | 41   | 1    |
| Tues.             | 27         | 11            | 27   | 1    | 5         | 17   | 1    |
| Wed.              | 28         | 12            | 3    | 1    | 5         | 28   | 1    |
| Thurs.            | 29         | 12            | 3    | 1    | 5         | 43   | 1    |
| Fri.              | 30         | No high water | 152  | 6    | 10        | 23   | 2    |

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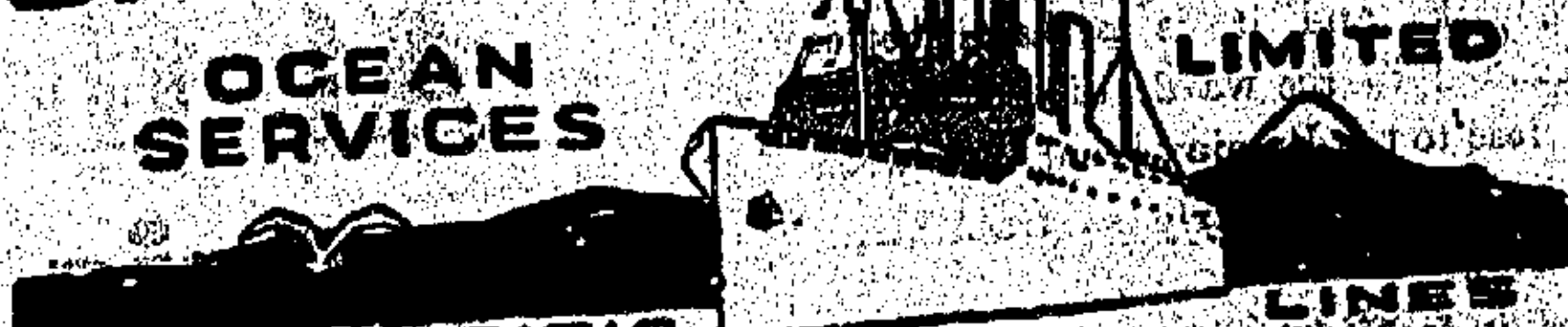
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HAIHONG for LOONGSANG Tuesday, 27th Mar., 10 a.m.  
HAIHONG for LOONGSANG Wednesday, 28th Mar., 10 a.m.  
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Don't waste your time and money on patches, ointments and messy ointments, which get below the surface of the skin. What you want is what gets to the root of your trouble, the blood.

Don't let the blood of the poisonous impurities alone the first cause of all your ailments. It is the cause of all your ailments.

It is just what a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, cleanse and expel from the blood all impurities, thus whatever cause of impurity is removed, it is clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

By reason of its remarkable blood-purifying properties it is universally recognized as OVER 10 YEARS' SUCCESS PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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